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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 20, 1908.

## FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Every year immigrants arrive in Salt Lake City, as in other cities of the United States, who can neither speak the English language nor are acquainted with the customs of the country. To give these people the means of obtaining work, an employment bureau has been opened up by the peering bishopric of the Church, and scores of people otherwise helpless have been given the means and recommendations to the end of obtaining employment. The office has been the means of putting as many as fifteen unemployed to work in a single week.

Among those who arrive in this country and in this City are skilled mechanics from some of the larger factories in Europe, electricians and the like who know not in what direction to look for employment and who, if they did, would be unable to make themselves understood. It has been suggested that the state should open an employment office for the purpose of communicating the wants of such people to the concerns who might be in need of laborers and be the means of giving them employment. Opinions are perhaps divided on the question of burdening the State with the duty of looking for work for those who need it, but it is certain that the employment office there referred to is meeting a long-felt need. It acts as a go-between between employers of labor and laborers of all nationalities and faiths. The success with which it has met demonstrates the necessity of such an organization.

Among non-Church members who are in need of assistance is a large number of foreigners who are respectable, good, workmen, but who are at sea amid the set of new conditions which meet them here and who oftentimes are forced into employment beneath their capabilities. At the employment office are men who can converse with such in their own language, learn the line of work in which they are skilled and make it known to business firms which require such labor. Arriving almost every week in Salt Lake are electricians who have worked in some of the largest electrical manufacturing plants in Europe; musicians who have had excellent training in their native countries; cooks who can show the American cook many points in the culinary art; laborers who wish to live the respectable life of a good citizen, and girls who are prepared to do general housework. Upon their arrival in this country, many of these people know not which way to look for the means of a livelihood. They have no friends. They know not whom to approach for employment and more than this, if they did apply at the average city employment office they could not make themselves understood and, as is the custom with helpless foreigners, they run the risk of being imposed upon. In the case of foreigners many are said to pay the foreman under whom they work a regular monthly amount out of their wages for keeping them tolling. The railroad companies do their hiring of foreign labor through foremen, some of whom have the reputation of bleeding their labor for every cent possible.

The employment office referred to does not wish to compete with any other similar institutions. It merely wants to render aid where needed. It makes no charges for obtaining employment for foreigners, or others, who may apply for work. All is free, and those who apply know that they are making their wants known to a reliable, trustworthy institution. On the other hand those who go there for employment know that no wilful imposition will be practiced upon them.

The bureau acts in conjunction with Bishops in Utah and surrounding states. The Bishops quarterly send in their labor report telling of what employment they know or have heard of. They act as agents for the employment office. In the country districts where Bishops are often engaged in the mercantile business and are well acquainted with the wants of their community more demand for labor is made known than in the City where Bishops are not connected with business outside their own ward.

The officials of the bureau request that the manufacturing and general business interests, realizing the charitable nature of the work, will make known to the office, located in the presiding bishop's office, the kind and quantity of employment they require at whenever they may be in need of workmen.

## MORE BATTLESHIPS.

In the House of Commons, the other day, Premier Asquith explained what is meant by the "two-power standard of naval strength of Great Britain." Hitherto it has been supposed to mean naval strength equal to that of any two other powers, but the term was given a new meaning by the Premier. He explained that the government accepted the two-power standard as meaning a preponderance of 10 per cent over the combined strength in capital ships of the two next strongest naval powers. The announcement was loudly cheered. It is taken to confirm the belief held in naval circles that at least six and perhaps seven additional warships of the Dreadnought type will be

provided for in the next naval estimates.

Is it not peculiar to find that a proposition to build battleships is cheered, when propositions looking to temperance reforms or educational advancement are received in silence, or even hooted at and fiercely attacked? Nations do not yet realize the conditions engendered by the tremendous military burdens. Two years ago England proposed a limitation of battleship construction but this rational idea was opposed specially by Germany. And therefore the mad race goes on. The announcement of the Premier and the cheers of the House are the replies to a statement made by the German Emperor, that the German people are unfriendly to Great Britain.

## THE DAVID LEWIS STORY.

Readers of the "News" may recall an article published some time ago in the Saturday department of this paper, setting forth the life story of David Lewis. The story was printed as the veteran Pioneer told it to a member of the staff, and an explanation was made that portions of it, intersecting with that of Church history were being investigated, and that the results would be the subject of future treatment.

Mr. Lewis said he had been to Utah for two separate visits preceding the coming of the Pioneers in 1847, when he made his third trip here as a member of Capt. Wallace's fifty, which arrived here in September, 1847. These previous trips, he stated, were made at the instance of the Prophet Joseph, who had requested him to reconnoitre the Great basin country.

The other features of Mr. Lewis's story were connected with the trapper era here, in which he was an active participant before the coming of the Pioneers, as he put it, and after, as there is well authenticated data to prove.

Those particulars of the story of Mr. Lewis have been carefully investigated, but no corroborative evidence has been discovered. It is the opinion of those well versed in Church history that the aged veteran, in his advanced years, has confused some of his early experiences with those of a later period of his life. It is only fair to state this, but his statements should pass as authentic history.

Joshua Terry, who came to Utah with this same pioneer company, and who afterwards enlisted as a Bridger trapper, declares that Lewis was a younger son on the trip across the plains, and was not listed among the members of the 10 to which he was attached, because only those who had reached their majority were listed, and young boys frequently came under the care of those listed in the tent. Terry further states that as a Bridger trapper he helped to break Lewis into the mountain life and activities in the fifties, and that he showed him the least familiarity with mountain ways when he first came out to Bridger after leaving his friends in Salt Lake valley. Terry, whose mind is still active, is convinced that his mountaineer friend, in his old age has confused events, and that the data of what went on before 1847 he secured by listening to Bridger's narratives of it. From 1854 on there is a well established record of Lewis's activities in the mountains, but apparently they do not antedate the Pioneer era.

## BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The beet sugar industry of this country is one of the important and growing enterprises. Experiments are made, says the National Magazine, with contrivances the aim of which is to reduce hand labor. Some are trying to eliminate the hand labor of thinning out the beet roots, and others are studying improved methods of weeding, and various experiments are being made whereby beets are lifted, topped and loaded into wagons entirely by machinery.

Inquiries directed by the magazine mentioned, to bankers, county assessors, and postmasters, have brought very encouraging reports as to the immense benefit of that industry, to the country. We quote as follows:

"One question asked was, 'What gross proceeds per acre are your farmers able to secure in beet culture?' The lowest report was \$25 and the highest \$150; the average of all was \$69.40 per acre.

Another question asked: 'As the farmers become familiar with beet raising, are they more or are they less anxious to raise beets?' All answered that they were more anxious; that the interest was increasing, and in all but one case that the acreage was extending.

To the question, 'Have farm mortgages increased or decreased since the erection of the factory, and to what extent?' all but two stated that they had decreased, some materially, some not so much, some 20 per cent; one, that very few farms were now mortgaged. Two stated that farm mortgages had increased owing to the fact that rental payments were becoming able to buy on partial payments.

"Another question asked was, 'The average price for agricultural lands prior to the location of the factory and at the present time?' Two gave no price before the factory was erected, the land being a desert and of little value; land in one of these sections now being worth \$160 per acre, in the smallest increase was 20 per cent, the greatest 250 per cent. The average increase in value was 124 per cent. But this was not the whole of it—merchants and real estate men were benefited, in fact, the whole community. The following statistics have been gathered from the reports:

Assessed valuation, increase 159 per cent
Population, increase 83 1/2 per cent
Average value of residence lots, increase 59 per cent
Average value of business lots, increase 188 per cent

"Another thing about the beet-sugar industry is the fact that it is impossible to make a Trust out of it without taking the farmers into the deal, and the factory must be scattered."

Our Gibson girls should tender Artist Gibson a reception.

A good balloon has plain sailing over high mountains.

After the Kaiser gives out an interview he gives in.

Really the thing to do is to put your treasures where moth-balls come not.

A chronic kicker will kick against

pricks as quick as against anything else.

Already the hopeful are carefully scanning the pie counter.

The way of the transgressor isn't half so hard as that of the paragon.

Never resist an officer. It is much better to resist the temptation to resist him.

If Hon. Elihu Root does not see what he wants, all he has to do, seemingly, is to ask for it.

No man sees his plane duty better or does it more thoroughly than the carpenter.

The removal of the great big ugly poles from the center of upper Main street makes it look almost deserted.

With his vast wealth John D. Rockefeller necessarily makes a valuable witness. He also makes a very pleasant one.

Mr. Bryan is paying a visit to Mexico. On his return people will almost surely ask him, 'What went ye out to see?'

'It's the empty heart that aches—not the empty head,' says a Boston philosopher. And sometimes the empty stomach aches.

If Katherine Clemmons Gould is real careful she can live on twenty-five thousand dollars a year. Presidents of the United States used to do it.

The first syllable of prosperity and prostration are the same. As in all things, also, the selection of the right road at the point of divergence is the great thing.

The Boston Herald has abolished its Sunday colored comic supplement and is being congratulated on its action, as it deserves to be. The "News" has never adopted them and does not believe in them.

"Americans are convinced that their dollars can buy even relationship with one of the older reigning houses of Europe," says a leading Italian writer. Well, do not their ventures into the foreign matrimonial market justify the conviction?

The Swedish Riksdag has appropriated \$2,800 to the Central Temperance Education League to be used in promoting anti-alcohol instruction in the schools in 1909. The appropriation for 1908 was used in different centres of population, and especially a course for teachers, given in Stockholm at the Royal school of Engineering.

"The 'News' says that it noticed a very large falling off in the vote of the 'American' party. As usual, the 'News' notices what is not so. There was no such falling off. The 'American' vote held up remarkably, being but about 200 on the average, lower than its vote of 1,114 last year," says the organ of the Pseudo-American party. The "American" vote "being but about 200 on the average" lower than last year can hardly be called a gain or an increase. The organ's own admission is verification of the "News" statement.

Historian Ferrero undoubtedly meant a compliment to President Roosevelt when he compared him to Augustus, and said: "When I was in London I was reading a review of your president's writings on the questions of divorce and race suicide. I threw the book down and exclaimed, 'Just like Augustus!' Augustus, whose splendid reign covered the period from 27 B. C. to A. D. 14, expressed precisely the same views as your president and in precisely the same language." But is not to say that the President expressed precisely the same views, and in precisely the same language that Augustus used, tantamount, though unintended, to charging him with plagiarism?

## THE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLY.

New York Evening Post.

At the exhibition of chrysanthemums in the conservatories of Central Park there were a number of insects that were to all appearances bees, but without the essential attribute of a sting. The attendants handled them without gloves. They were really the chrysanthemum fly. The inoffensive insect caused a lot of fright among the ladies, who would not believe the attendants.

## ART.

Sir Thomas Browne.

Now nature is not at variance with art, nor art with nature; they being both the servants of His providence. Now is the perfection of nature. Were the world now as it was the sixth day, there were yet a chaos. Nature hath made one world and art another. In brief, all things are artificial; for nature is the art of God.

## MR. ROOT AND SENATORSHIP.

New York Evening Post.

The confident mention of Mr. Root's name has, in fact, already been taken, not only in the state, but throughout the country, as promising to end the intellectual and moral barrenness of New York's representative in the senate. For sheer ability, no man stands higher in Washington than Mr. Root. The keenest foreign ministers are more impressed by his mental power than by that of any other member of the government. In two high offices—the war department and the department of state—he has displayed his qualities of broad comprehension and penetrating analysis, combined with an extraordinary business faculty. In point of equipment for duties in the upper house—provided his health be firm—Mr. Root would outstep any senator New York has had since Everts. The only questions to be raised are those respecting his political eligibility and his activities and affiliations as a corporation lawyer.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is the list of contents of Harper's Bazar for December: "The Climbers," part I, Alice Duer Miller; "Her Christmas," a story, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; "Men as Usual," Octave Thanet; "Peter, Peter," a novel, chapters I and II, Maude Radford Warren; "Woman Suffrage in England," Sydney Brooks; "The Expected Guests," a story, Myra Emmott; "The Song," a poem, Clinton Scollard; "Woman, the

Enigma," Charlotte Perkins Gilman; "A Carol of Sacrifice," a poem, Louise Morgan Hill; "The Housemother's Problem," by our readers; "Mid-Winter Fashions," "Novelties From Paris," "Fashionable Evening Gowns," "Simple Fashions," "Dressing at Small Expense," Marie Olivier; "The Girl Who Comes to the City," a symposium; "Cricket Applique Lace," illustrated, Helen Patison; "How to Obtain Social Education," Florence Howe Hall; "Holiday Cakes," "Visits and Visiting," Maud Howe; "How One Working-woman Dresses Well," Raymond McBride; "The Sun-Dial," a poem, Florence Earle Coates; "Dainty Embroidered Towels," illustrated, G. A. Luther; "Persons of Interest," "Artistic Leather Work," Gallie Alan Lowe; "Simple Curtains," "Home Made Christmas Gifts," A. L. Gorman; "Table Equipment," Martha Cutler; "Christmas Dinner," Josephine Grenier; "White Edging," and "In Jound Vain,"—Harper & Bro., New York.

## Salt Lake Theater

Geo. D. Pyper, Mgr.

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Supported by Apple James and great cast, presenting Henrik Ibsen's

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Richard Mansfield's original name, moth production, Chorus, ballet—3 people.

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BOTH PHONES 3569

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Joe Cook, Henry Clive &amp; Co.

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Entire Orchestra at Matinees.

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Matinee—50c, 75c, 1.00; Box Seats, \$1.50.

Seating—10c, 25c, 50c; Box Seats, \$1.50.

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